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[a40-1-4]

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[a692]

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1902. [a827]

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [a41]

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[a1133]

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Hongkong, 11th August 1909.

[a33]

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[a51]

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[a809]

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[1075]

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[a34]

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NOTICE.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

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Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000
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The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

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SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

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[1674]

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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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THE Hotel is under European manage-
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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"BUTTERCUP" brand ... 65 "

[a563]

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CHATEAU PONT ET		
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CARNET ...	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN ...	44.00	—
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The above Claret, imported from the well known firm of CHAS. RANCOURT ET FILS, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the Juice of the Grape.

Clarets from the Celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need further comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Hongkong, on 18th September, by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, JOHN WENTWORTH, fourth son of the Rev. JAMES STEWART, D.D., of Edinburgh, to EVELYN, second daughter of the late ALEXANDER GRAHAM, solicitor, of Glasgow, and Mrs. GRAHAM, Atholton, Cliffe, Scotland. [1218]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH 1909.

The leading topic of conversation in the Colony is naturally the operation of the Liquor Tax Law which was brought into force within an hour after it had passed through the Legislative Council last Friday. This was a complete surprise to "the trade" and the community in general, for, in the first place, the notion is a common one that a law does not come into operation without previous notification in the "Government Gazette," and secondly the public had had no idea that the Government, while the Bill was before the Council, had been making their arrangements for the operation of the measure as soon as it became law. Previous publication in the "Gazette" is not, we believe, a legal requirement. We presume the practice in England in this connection is applicable in the Crown Colonies. When the commencement of an Act of Parliament is not specifically enacted, the Bill becomes law when the day, month, and year on which it is passed and received the royal assent is endorsed on the Bill immediately below the title. This endorsement becomes part of the Act and is the date of its commencement when no other commencement is provided in the Act itself. Very few

Acts of Parliament, of course, come into operation in this manner; they generally specifically state on what date they will come into force, as is the case, for instance, in the amended Stamp Ordinance, which was recently passed, but the Government cannot be expected—would not in fact be justified in the public interest—in delaying the operation of such a measure as this liquor tax a day after it has passed through the Legislative Council. It does not seem to us that "the trade" or the general public can have any legitimate grievance against the Government on that account, and though it may be that the community is surprised by the suddenness with which the new Ordinance is brought into operation, we think they will upon reflection agree that the Government would have deserved the strongest censure had it failed to do this, and so allowed large imports of wines and spirits to come in free of duty to be sold to consumers at the higher prices which merchants have already announced. No doubt the operation of the Ordinance at the outset will be attended with many serious difficulties, a few of which are indicated in the letter from Mr. CHARLES GARNER which we publish to-day. It is evident that the Ordinance could have been greatly improved had the Government been able to allow further time for the consideration of such a measure; but we must all recognise that when once the principle of an import tax was approved by the Council it would have been manifestly detrimental to the interest of the taxpayers as a whole to prolong the discussion over the details. It is to be gathered from the reports of the proceedings in Council that the Government do not regard the details of the measure as unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and we think the public may rely with confidence on the Government to make, when good cause is shown, whatever alteration is advisable to rectify injustice and to more efficiently protect the revenue if that be possible.

The September Criminal Sessions open at the Supreme Court this morning. The calendar contains seven cases.

It is notified in the Gazette that Hongkong trademarks are now accorded protection in Iceland under a Danish Royal Decree dated June 3rd, 1909.

The current Gazette publishes a revised scale of fees for patients in the Government Civil Hospital, the Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum and the Kennedy Town Hospital.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. F. A. Hazeland convicted nine natives for gambling, and fined them \$3 apiece. Another native, for having fifty tins of kerosene in his possession in excess of the number allowed by his licence, was fined \$105, and the oil was forfeited.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council—Ordinance No. 27 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the collection of duties upon Intoxicating Liquors.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 13 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance, 1899; and to Ordinance No. 14 of 1909, entitled—An Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance, 1883.

We mentioned in a footnote to a letter published in Saturday's issue that we understood an attack, on which the new law places an import duty equal to 600 per cent. on the cost price, to be commonly used in the manufacture of samshu in the Colony. We now learn that attack is not a necessary ingredient, but is practically an adulteration. It is not, therefore, believed that this tax on attack will kill the large samshu-making industry in the Colony, but will lead to improvement in the quality of the beverage. We assume that the additions made last Friday to the tariff making a sliding scale of duties according to proof gallons will tend to exclude samshu containing attack or other spirit of wine. It may be added that attack is a very pure spirit of wine, as good as the best English plain spirit, and consequently is very suitable for diluting brandy or whisky, hence the high duty which has been placed upon it.

An interesting wedding was celebrated at the Union Church on Saturday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. J. W. Stewart (of the China Sugar Refinery), fourth son of the Rev. James Stewart, D.D., V.D., Peterhead, Scotland, and Miss Effie Graham, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Graham, solicitor, Cliffe, and Mrs. GRAHAM, Atholton, Cliffe, Scotland. The bride, who arrived from Scotland a few days ago, was given away by Mr. A. Bain, of the China Sugar Refinery. Her bridesmaid was Miss Wilks, while Mr. John McCordquodale, also of the Refinery, supported the bridegroom as best man. The Rev. T. W. Pearce, of the London Mission, conducted the ceremony, which was attended by a number of friends. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bain, where many guests partook of the hospitality extended and drank to the health and prosperity of the newly-wedded couple, who subsequently left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

H. E. the Governor proceeds to Canton to-night for the purpose of returning the official call made upon him recently by H. E. Yuen Shi-fan, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

H. E. the Governor entertained Rear-Admiral Harbor and the Officers of the U. S. Squadron at dinner on Saturday evening at Mountain Lodge. The Squadron proceeds to Manila to-day.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

We should think the attendance on the Cricket Ground on Saturday night must have been a record one for a concert in Hongkong. The theatre would probably not have accommodated more than half the number. Owing to the proximity of a typhoon the atmosphere was somewhat oppressive and only relieved by very stiff breezes, but the night was fairly clear and the concert proved a great success in every way. The Club pavilion, which the large audience faced, had been gaily adorned with bunting, greenery, festoons of Chinese lanterns and coloured electric lights, and formed a very pretty platform for the performers.

The concert was opened by the Band of The Buffs, with an excellent rendering of Rossini's "William Tell," the second item of the programme being a bass solo by Mr. W. S. Bone, who sang "Thy Smitten arm I." Mr. Bone is a recent arrival in the Colony, and this, we believe, was his first appearance on a local concert platform. He has a very fine voice and the song was given in excellent style. An encore was demanded, and Mr. Bone obliged with an equally excellent rendering of "A Warrior Bold." Miss Gaele Potts followed with a violin solo (Professor Gonzalez accompanying), the piece chosen being a "Serenade." The violin is an instrument not heard to the best advantage at an open-air concert, but the execution was good, and the audience insisted on an encore. Mrs. Bellios, an old favorite, who was next on the programme, sang "Ave Maria," with Band accompaniment. It was a much appreciated item in the programme. Mrs. Bellios is in capital voice, and the accompaniment of the Band was beautifully impressive. In response to the demands of the audience, part of the solo was repeated. Then came Mr. W. G. Worcester, always welcome, with a couple of humorous songs which the audience much enjoyed, and the Band brought the first part of the programme to a close with a selection from German's "Merrie England."

After an interval of ten minutes the Band gave as the overture to the second part of the programme Tchaikowski's "1812," which relates to the siege of Moscow. Bandmaster Hewett is to be highly complimented on the Band's performance of this piece, with its illustrative musketry firing and finally the joyous pealing of the church bells in celebration of victory. The audience followed the music attentively and evidently greatly enjoyed it. Humorous duets by Messrs. Carroll and Worcester followed, the typical allusions they contained being especially amusing. One of the best appreciated items in the programme was Mr. George P. Lemmer's tenor song "Nirvana" (Adams), which was very finely sung, and the other short song he gave as an encore was equally enjoyed. Mrs. Badley followed with (a) "Rose in the Bud" (Forster) and (b) "Happy Song" (Del Elago), both exquisitely sung, but the singer's voice could not, we fear, have been heard by the majority of the audience. Next came a comic song by Mr. Hannibal, whose re-appearance was demanded, and he gave some really entertaining recitations, in which his powers of imitation were well displayed. The programme concluded with an extract from the third act of "Lohengrin" by the Band, and the National Anthem brought an enjoyable evening to a close at half-past eleven. Mr. G. Grimble played most of the accompaniments.

FEARED LOSS OF H.M.S. "CLIO."

Great anxiety prevails in naval and official circles in Hongkong as to the fate of one of the vessels belonging to the British Squadron in the East. It is feared that the H. M. S. *Clio*, which was on her way to the port from Shanghai, has encountered the typhoon which entered the Formosa Channel last Wednesday with disastrous results. Considerable uneasiness was felt on Saturday when nothing was heard of her, as she was then two days overdue. This feeling increased yesterday when the day passed without bringing any information regarding the ship or the fate of her crew.

As the result of the typhoon all cable and telegraphic communication in the neighbourhood of Foochow has been broken, and nothing can be learned either from Shanghai or Hongkong as to what has happened in that vicinity. It is possible, of course, that the vessel may have sought shelter in one or other of the many bays on the China coast, or she may have been damaged and unable either to proceed to her destination or to get into communication.

The *Clio* is a screw sloop of 1070 tons and carries 120 all told, officers and crew. Her commander is Chas. T. Borrett and the other officers are Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Fielding, Surgeon F. J. Gowans, and Sub-Lieut. Henry James. She has been on the station here for a number of years and was well known on the river. The duty had been assigned her of conveying H. E. the Governor to Canton to-night when he makes a return call on the Viceroy. A few days before she left Shanghai she collided with a merchant steamer and sustained some little damage.

Last night no information had been received regarding the missing vessel. It was stated that the *Astrea* had been despatched from Shanghai to search for her.

TELEGRAMS.

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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

A JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Tokyo, September 19th.

It is authoritatively announced that Baron Uchida, now Minister at Vienna, will succeed Baron Takahira at Washington.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN AND LAND-OWNERSHIP.

Tokyo, September 19th.

The Government is introducing into the Diet next session a measure dealing with the ownership of land by foreigners.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATIONS.

Tokyo, September 19th.

The British cruiser "Bedford" has left Yokohama for San Francisco, for the celebrations that are being held in connection with the rebuilding of the city.

The Japanese cruiser "Idzumo" leaves to-morrow.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] [453]

ANOTHER AERIAL RECORD.

LONDON, September 18th.

A Reuter wire from Berlin states that Mr. Orville Wright has created a world's record flight with a passenger extending to 96 minutes.

AN ENORMOUS FAILURE.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Little Rock Arkansas Buch Company, one of the largest grain businesses in America, has failed. The annual turnover of the company was four to seven million dollars.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, September 18th.

A telegram has been received in Paris from Fez stating that the Sultan, enraged at the Consular protests regarding cruelty, had the Pretender shot in the presence of the Imperial Harem.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE OF THE BUDGET.

EXCITING SCENES WITH SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, September 18th.

Mr. Asquith had a remarkable reception at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, the audience numbering over 7,000. He afterwards addressed an overflow meeting of four thousand.

The hon. gentleman described the meeting as a demonstration of the determination to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. He defended the land taxes and asked where was Lord Rosbery's alternative? Was it Tariff Reform?

A band of suffragettes, led by a woman armed with an axe and hammer, made a violent effort to break through the cordon of police. Two women carrying axes climbed on the roof of an adjacent factory and showered bricks and stones at the hall. They were finally brought down by the police by means of the fire escape after a desperate struggle on the edge of the coping.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Charismatic, Laft Charmant and Special Skin Tonic, and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. How Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. [453]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] [453]

Hongkong, September 18th.

Sir,—The Ordinance to provide for the collection of duties upon Intoxicating Liquors received the assent of His Excellency the Governor late in the evening of yesterday, and I have received the personal assurance of the Colonial Secretary that from that moment it was operative.

If this is so, the reported seizures of native wine made in the early hours of this morning are possibly in order, but as the Government Gazette was positively unobtainable until 3 p.m. to-day, and as by means of the *Gazette* the only way the public told what the law now is, I maintain that any obstructive measures taken by the authorities before this date and time were illegal.

In a former letter to the Press I criticised the Council Meeting in a more or less facetious spirit.

Many technical absurdities have, thanks to the attitude of Mr. Howett, disappeared, but there are still amendments to be made. In first dealing with the Bill the Authorities should have approached some five of the men most interested in, and in contact with, the trade, and these should have been representative of all sections.

I understand that, officially, two men only were consulted, and if their advice has been followed the result is not flattering to their brilliancy, nor have they been impartial.

Let me I am misunderstood, let me explain that my interest in the "trade" of the Colony, expressed in figures, amounts to some £1,000 monthly, nominally it is worth much more.

My criticism, however, is honest and not competitive, and is warranted by a life-long connection with my work and a specialized study of the conditions in Far Eastern markets.

I have no axe to grind, but I ask for greater consideration for the welfare of the retailers and less influential firms, who in the aggregate are, after all, of more importance than two or three larger ones.

I fully recognise that many irritating points in the Bill will be removed in time, but I would call attention to the following:—

Notification 570, Paragraph 7, dealing with rates for moving and storing dutiable liquors. It was distinctly promised that no storage charge should be made.

Notification 571, Paragraph 7. The furnishing of this return is impracticable. There is opportunity for abuse, and I think the Council are overstepping their powers to ask for an account of sales.

I find no fault with the duties *per se*, but they are not simple enough and are inconsistent.

Every practical man will unhesitatingly declare that the fairest way to tax spirits is on the proof gallonage. This favours no one and its world-wide adoption declares its utility.

If I import 50 cases whisky at 17 u.p., I have approximately 100 gallons containing 83 gallons proof spirit, and on this 83 gallons I pay duty, say, at \$1 per gallon, equal to \$83. I sell the whisky at \$15 per case, and so receive \$750—less \$83, equals \$667.

If I import 100 gallons in bulk at proof strength, I pay \$100 duty, but as this will require 21 gallons of water to reduce it to 17 u.p., I have actually the equivalent of 603 cases.

Selling these also at \$15 per case, I receive \$907.75 less the \$100 tax—\$807.75. The tax on proof gallonage would not alter the existing state of affairs, since the bigger firms usually import in bulk, the smaller in case, and the difference shown has always been in favor of the local bottlers.

The original price of the whisky in bottle or bulk does not affect this question, but I am prepared at any time to prove that locally bottled spirits give a bigger profit than imported bottled spirits.

Under the present law the importers of Home bottled spirits at usual drinking strengths have actually to pay duty on water. There are other points, but none can modify my contention. For instance: It is mere twaddle to talk of encouraging local bottling, since a machine could bottle nearly 100 cases daily, and usually the consumer gets better value on Home bottled goods than on locally bottled goods. This also, I am prepared to prove, and any apparent advantage a less duty would give bottled goods over bulk is more than equalized by the extra cost, freight, etc.

There is no good reason why champagne should pay a higher tax than other sparkling wines, though in this case good will be done, and all the so-called champagnes improperly labelled as such will now change their name to Samsur, etc., labelling the good wines of this place as they have of Eperney.

"Port, Sherry, Madeira, 1.80 per gallon." Why not also Marsala, and Malvasia and a dozen others? I'll wager the yearly revenue from Madeira will not pay one month's salary of a revenue officer.

What is to prevent port being labelled "Muscatel" and entering under the \$1.20 duty? Is it the Government Analyst who is to say where Port ends and Muscatel begins? As he will have to define many terms he had better adopt the "trade" definitions right away, or he will have a busy time. Witness the "What is Whisky?" controversy. And are the Revenue officers such experts that they will know at what rate to tax wines labelled "Amontillado," "Manzanilla," or "Soleis"?

If the Government had considered the physical welfare of the Colony, they would have given no incentive to purchase cheap liquors, and morals and revenue would be less likely to suffer.

Is it known that spirits of wine mean rectified spirits of the strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof? A little water and burnt sugar to this and you have the ingredients of China-made Brandy, which gives the wily compounder a clear \$1.20 per case profit on duty alone, apart from his profit on the reducing part of his manufacture.

Part 3, Clause 22, is going to be troublesome; there will be more leakage out of the warehouse than in.

Part 4, Clause 23. When your legislators deal with the distillery details they come to the fine art of Revenue work!

Part 2, Clause 12. "Marked by stencil or otherwise." If not by stencil how else? otherwise? Yet there was a five minutes' argument on the point!

Part 6, Clause 29. Do you think any officer will ever be able to explain the difference in the sub-sections (a) and (b)?

Part 10, Clause 55, "to determine the quality of native wines and spirits, the materials to be used therein, and the branding and labelling of such." Ye Gods! Poor analyst! A threat to appoint any erring officer to carry out these possible regulations would absolutely ensure efficiency. Are duties payable at strength at which they enter bond? If so immediate tests in every case will be necessary, otherwise it will not be so impossible for a native spirit at 40 per cent. duty \$1.20, to, shall we say, evaporate to 39 per cent. duty 40 cents, by the morning!

It is a misfortune that the amendment to give the unofficial members an opportunity to criticize future contemplated regulations was lost. The necessity for this has been so fully proved—and the unfairness of the compilers. By the by, Mr. Murray Stewart's tremendous solicitude lest the civilian friend should too often be a civilian guest nearly upon the able appeal of the C. O. for a duty rebate for the army and navy; but the rebate should certainly be allowed and in full.

Where was the Colonial Secretary's point that if the men considered themselves under-paid they should appeal to the Home Government, when the question was only that they were not overpaid and contentment would hardly hold if their expenses were increased by the taxes?

The object of the tax is laudable, and its application not objectionable, but its working will cause the Government more trouble than they anticipate, and its enforcement will undoubtedly entail friction.

My feeling is simply that the Bill might have been fully prepared in a more business-like way, and might have been presented in a more complete and less contentious manner. The provisions for its smooth working might have been more perfect, and a trained man or men from Home should have been here to facilitate things.

That it will cause considerable inconvenience is natural, and not wholly unavoidable, but it will bear most heavily on our poorer friends and the small trader, for the retailer who charges his customers only exactly the extra cost of the duty (and they will object to pay more), and receives his money in small change, will lose some 5 per cent. on exchange, and the small trader will find he cannot so easily compete with the large firms.

The feverish anxiety of the Council to rush the Bill through was undignified and unnecessary. Many simple precautions could have been taken to prevent too large stocks arriving.

To one with the gift of drawing I would suggest a cartoon in which the Colony shall be a football field, the Ball shall represent the Bill kicked hither and thither by teams in the form of Council Members and Conflicting Interests generally mixed, and His Excellency shall be the inept referee. It should become historical, and will certainly be applicable for some time—Faithfully yours,

CHARLES E. GARNER.

(Messrs. Garner, Quach & Co., Shanghai.)

THE PAN-ANGLIAN THANK-OFFERING.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE £35,000 ALLOTTED TO CHINA.

The committee have resolved to appropriate the greater portion of this sum for the creation and strengthening of educational forces in important strategic centres. Four of these have been chosen:—

- (a) An Anglican hostel in connection with the educational college at Cheenta, in the regions in which Bishop Casella has his jurisdiction. £5,000
- (b) A college, or hostel, for higher education in the province of Fukien. 5,000
- (c) A hostel in connection with the educational college at Hankow in the jurisdiction of Bishop Roote. 5,000
- (d) A college for higher education in Peking, in the jurisdiction of Bishop Scott. 5,000
- (e) A college, or hostel, for higher education in Canton, in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Victoria. 5,000
- (f) In the diocese of Chekiang for a divinity school. 1,000
- (g) For the promotion of Christian literature under the control of the Bishops in China. 1,000

The following sums are awarded for educational work generally, with the special hope that the demands of women's work will be remembered:—

- (h) In the diocese of Chekiang. 22,000
- (i) " " Shanghai. 2,000
- (j) " " Western China. 1,000
- (k) " " Fukien. 1,000
- (l) " " HONAN. 1,000
- (m) " " HANAN. 1,000
- (n) " " North China. 1,000
- (o) " " Victoria (Hongkong). 1,000

The result is that of the seven English dioceses three receive £26,000 each—viz., North China, Western China, and Fukien; Victoria (Hongkong) receives £4,000; Chekiang, £23,000; Shanghai (which will benefit by the Peking grant), £22,000; HANAN (a new sphere), £1,000; the American diocese of Hankow receives £5,000, as a great strategic centre; and the new Canadian diocese of HONAN, £1,000. The remaining £1,000 is for literature.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

If you haven't a virtue now is the time to assume one. Everybody is going on the water wagon.

When the people are being budgeted into sobriety. We, of course, could not be more sober than we have been, but all the same we are determined to drink less liquor than we have done, for the simple reason that we can't afford it.

Typhoons may come and go, but for genuine excitement there is nothing to eclipse the establishment of liquor duties and the creation of a Customs establishment, especially when it happens almost as suddenly as a typhoon. We usually have a fair warning of the approach of any disturbance in the atmospheric conditions, but it is questionable if the same can be said of the Customs which has been created before we knew where we were. I had intended to order a few cases of whisky at the old price, but these fellows at the Council didn't give me a look-in. They passed the law right away. Good boys, these unofficial members. They don't embarrass the Government in the slightest. Now, had there been a Irishman in the number he would probably have objected to the third reading being taken on Friday, and so upset the carefully-laid plans of the Government.

Now we've got accustomed to the sight and to the attentions of the revenue officer. He may not wear a brass hat, as the hon. Mr. Murray Stewart suggests—probably he is confusing him with the fire brigade man—but he may wear a swagman uniform with brass buttons, and as you leave the steamer on returning from Macao full of bitter thoughts and empty of pocket your feelings are not likely to be soothed when somebody stops you and wants to know if you have any dutiable liquor concealed about your person. You probably say that you have, and when he asks for it to be produced you politely inform him that it is beyond his reach, in other words, that it has been consumed. That is the only chance of getting even with these men.

I understand there were one or two amusing incidents which marked the passage of the Liquor Ordinance. On Thursday afternoon when the light was falling a Chinese clerk entered the Legislative Assembly with two lighted candles and solemnly marched up between the long tables to where the Governor was seated and ceremoniously placed them in front of His Excellency. Everybody held their breath. They expected some sort of joss pigdion to be performed, but it transpired that the Chinaman was not inspired by any religious motive, but the utilitarian desire to shed more light. Ahom! It just occurred to me. Was it a joke? Did he mean to insinuate that more light was needed. You know there is much humour concealed about a Chinaman.

His Excellency made an amusing remark when he said that "intoxicating liquor could not be used for military purposes." What about the old strategists who filled the enemy with wine and then went in and took possession?

In the olden days when Britain was in difficulties with her continental neighbours, and money was needed to carry on her wars taxes on liquors were imposed. Patriotic Britons then drank themselves out of debt. What are our patriots going to do now? Going on the water wagon when the Colony is in need of money? Shame.

I suppose everybody knows the difference between sparkling wines and still wines—between, say, champagne and claret—but what constitutes the difference is not so generally understood. In the process of fermentation the sparkling wines retain the carbonic acid produced and the still wines let it go. So that when we celebrate with a glass of champagne we may or may not care to remember that the cheerful influence felt is due to carbonic acid gas.

The importance of reaching the North Pole seems to sink into significance in comparison with the dispute as to who got there first. What that thrival explorers think of each other has not been printed, but we can imagine what it is. The one fortunate feature of the affair is that both men are Americans. Had they been of different nationality goodness only knows what ententes might have been disturbed.

Next to the wrangling of polar travellers the greatest prominence in the week's telegraphic service has been given to the feats of aviators. Records are being broken every other day, and when we read that the cheapest machine yet built has achieved a wonderful performance, and that a man can learn to fly in four days, we may anticipate a new sensation when we go home for our next holiday.

Persistence has been rewarded in the harbour swim, the man who was second two years in succession now having carried off the honour for which he struggled so hard. Congratulations to Mr. Cooke.

Apparently the people at Home had become so despondent as to enjoying any summer this year that when they did have a spell of sunshine they went into ecstasies over it. Here is what the Mail says: "The blood-tingling, joyous sunshine came impartially. The London parks became entrancing beauty spots; the seashore was a dream of delight; the countryside had a fascination it had never seemed to possess before. There were, truly, new beauties everywhere. England, under the sun, became a great enchanted garden. The spell of the sun—such splendid, unstinted, roasting sunshine—flooded the air. It made merry people bubble over with happiness. It changed melancholy folk into hopeful ones. It set the children skipping out of sheer joy."

ROBERT K. RANDOLPH.

LOCAL SPORT.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual meeting held yesterday the financial statement revealed a balance of \$544.62. Mr. Cawajee Bejonee was appointed hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Ardshir Avasi president, and Mr. Jehangir Davabhoj Noria captain.

THE HARBOUR SWIM.

The race across the harbour for the China Mail Cup took place on Saturday afternoon in favourable weather conditions. That this annual event is becoming a popular institution was plainly manifest by the large crowd which assembled to witness it. Not only was all the available space in the V.R.C. occupied, but from that building right along to Statue Pier a barred crowd lined the waterfront. The foc's'le decks of the warships near the course were alive with sailors, while in the vicinity of the police pier at Kowloon, where the race started, numerous steam launches, motor boats and rowing craft were drifting about awaiting the signal.

Twenty men lined up on the rail of the V.R.C. launch, and at a signal from the starter took the water. Barros and Ellis set out on a westerly course, swimming against a slight current. Most of the sailors struck out towards the east, while a central group which made direct for the Hongkong shore contained Cooke, Stiff, Morrish and Wicheil. When the competitors were well out from Kowloon, a little excitement prevailed through the capizing of a pair—containing Messrs. Cruickshank and R. C. Wicheil. It is supposed that they leaned too much to one side in the excitement of the moment, and thus brought about the accident. Another boat went to their assistance, and they were soon bending to the oars again, their ardour being unshaken. Cooke was in the van when well out in the stream, Stiff, the Buffs' representative, being close behind him, while Barros on the western run was in a good position. As the Portuguese gunboat was approached Cooke still held the lead, but as Barros had a straight course it appeared as if he would gain an advantage in the final stages of the race. A stiff manoeuvre, was overtaken by Morrish, of the Royal Engineers, and was challenged by Rose, of the *Express of China*. As the foremost swimmers neared the Hongkong shore, it was apparent that the race was between Cooke, Barros and Morrish, all three making the final effort as they passed the V.R.C. Cooke gained a lead and held it until he touched the Praya wall, beating Barros by 24 seconds, while Morrish was well up in third place. The winner received a flattering ovation from the spectators, who were also generous with the applause they bestowed on the second and third men. The first six in were:

C. J. Cooke	1
A. V. Barros	2
Lance-Corporal Morrish, R. E.	3
Rose, <i>Express of China</i>	4
Private Stiff, Buffs	5
A. A. Clarton	6

Time—29 min. 27 sec.

After the event Mrs. Bellamy Brown presented the prizes in the V.R.C. Gymnasium. Mr. Pearce, in asking her to do so, remarked that thanks were again due to the proprietors of the *China Mail* for presenting the prizes for this race. It was evident from the increased number of entries this year that the harbour swim was becoming more popular every year. (Hear, Hear.) He thought the swimming fraternity were very greatly indebted to the donors, not only for promoting the race, but for presenting such handsome prizes. (Hear, Hear.) They were also grateful to Mrs. Brown for attending to present them. She had taken an interest in this event for two years, and he hoped to see her presenting the prizes for many years to come. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. Cooke then stepped forward to receive the first prize, being greeted with prolonged and uproarious applause. Mr. A. V. Barros received the same cordial reception when presenting himself for second prize, and the applause was renewed as Lance-Corporal Morrish accepted the third.

Mrs. Brown was then presented with a handsome bouquet, after which cheers were raised to the lady and the prize donors.

Mr. Brown, in returning thanks, said it gave the proprietors of the *China Mail* the greatest pleasure imaginable to present prizes for such a splendid race. He was pleased to point out that the man who came in first had shown up well in previous years. He certainly won a splendid race! (Applause.)

THE INTERPORT CARNIVAL.

The representatives of Shanghai in the approaching interport swimming carnival left for Hongkong by the S.S. *Hang Sang* last week end, and are expected here to-day or to-morrow. The swimmers coming to compete for interport honours are:—Messrs. E. Prince, P. Fowler, R. W. MacCabe, C. W. O. Mayne, D. H. Cooke, T. E. N. Rosser, J. Wilson, W. Jones, C. J. Robinson and T. W. R. Wilson.

Local aquatic sportsmen are very busy at the V.R.C. these days, and are training hard in preparation for the coming event. The hundred yards championship promises to be an exciting contest, for by latest Shanghai files to hand we read that MacCabe recently covered the distance in 70 seconds, the same time as Cecil Humphreys took at the recent C. Y. C. pool meeting. MacCabe's performance, however, was in fresh water, and consequently was a more difficult feat than that of the local man. But Humphreys may be expected to lower his time in the interport event, for at last year's V.R.C. sports his time was 67 seconds, while at Kowloon previously he completed the distance in 66 seconds. It is not known whether 70 seconds is MacCabe's fastest time, but if it is

he will find that he has an exceedingly difficult task to vanquish the local man. Anyhow the promise to be a good one, and it is probable that there will be little to spare between these swimmers, while Prince, another Shanghai representative, may be relied upon to give a good account of himself.

AMATEUR BOXING.

Owing to the boxing contest which is to take place at the City Hall on Saturday, the date on which the amateur bouts between members of the V.R.C. are to take place has been altered from Saturday to Friday night. A ring has been erected in the gymnasium, and bamboo galleries have been built up around it to afford sitting accommodation for the spectators. The programme contains seven events, many of which should prove interesting. Decisions on points will be awarded by the referee, who will be assisted by two judges. The price of admission for members, as well as non-members, has been fixed at one dollar. The following matches have been arranged:

M. A. R. Souza v. C. Yanovich	6
F. L. de Souza v. O. R. Chanvut	6
C. A. Rodrigues v. J. E. White	6
R. A. Carralho v. J. E. Chanvut	6
R. C. Whitwell v. T. E. Finchett	6
N. A. Carralho v. A. A. Clarton	6
J. Forbes v. A. J. Caplan	8

WATER POLO.

A practice game between Probables and Possibles for the Interport Water Polo will be played to-day at 5.30 p.m. sharp in the V.R.C. enclosure. The following are the teams:

Probables (Blues)—Goal: L. E. Lammett; Backs: R. Wicheil, A. E. Alves, Corp. Stiff, (Buff); Forwards: J. M. Pereira, C. J. Cooke, A. H. Carroll.

Possibles (Whites)—Goal: J. Forbes; Backs: A. Barros, H. C. Sayer, Corp. Morrish (R.E.); Forwards: A. Clarton, P. M. Remedios, Arthur Ellis.

Reserves—A. J. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes, O. E. Channett, G. Wicheil.

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON V. CIVIL SERVICE.

The return match between the Kowloon and Civil Service Clubs took place at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the home team after a most exciting finish. Score:—

KOWLOON.	CIVIL SERVICE.
R. Lapeleye	Davy
T. Neave	Blowey
J. Macdonald	J. R. Adams
A. A. Milroy	M. Molvor
(skip) 18	(skip) 26
W. Taylor	R. Hudson
Brown	W. Gast
Grey	A. M. Thornhill
Monzie	C. Bond
(skip) 19	(skip) 19
D. Harvey	Woolley
T. Ramsay	Sergt. Pitt
J. Ramsay	Fincher
W. Russell	E. Dawson
(skip) 27	(skip) 17
L. Gay	J. J. Blake
A. Ramsay	Diggins
T. Peters	R. Benton
G. R. Edwards	I. Wilson
(skip) 11	(skip) 19
75	81

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

18th September, 1909.

COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

The Imperial Chinese Post Office have notified that special issues of 2, 3, and 7 cent stamps are now ready, and those who want them in large numbers are requested to apply to the Post-master in time before the supply arrives.

LORD KITCHENER.

This distinguished soldier will arrive in Canton on 28th inst., and will stay here a day or two.

THE NEW TREASURER.

The arrival of the new treasurer, Chan Kwai Lam, will be delayed owing to the death of one of his sons. He has applied to H. E. the Viceroy to grant a few days' leave.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

H. E. Yuan-shih-fan, the new Viceroy, is very strict in suppressing the opium habit. He asked the Anti-Opium Society to supply him with the list of names of all the officials here, (1) who do not smoke opium, (2) of those who still smoke opium, and (3) of those who cannot break off the habit, that he might deal with them accordingly.

FIRE FESTIVITIES.

This year the Chinese police are very strict in enforcing strict fire-drills (*ta chow*), which are a feature of the Chinese 8th and 9th months to propitiate the god of fire.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Astrak Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on the 17th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kilame Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd inst.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on the 15th inst., and is expected to sail from there on the 22nd inst., and may therefore be expected at this port on the 23rd inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tokio Maru* (Bosnia Line) left Yokohama for this port via Singapore on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 19th inst.

THE IMPORT TAX ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

THE REGULATIONS.

The Government Gazette on Saturday contains the following regulations:—

No. 569.—Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 55 (b) of the Liquors Ordinance 1909 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1909), to regulate the import of intoxicating liquors by junk, this 17th day of September, 1909.

1. Every junk as defined by the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, arriving in the Colony, with any intoxicating liquors or denatured spirits on board shall at once proceed to either the "Junk Anchorage, Victoria" (as defined by the regulations made under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and the Ordinance amending the same), and shall not, without the special permission of the Harbour Master, anchor or moor or discharge any cargo or goods or passengers' baggage at any other place.

2. The report required (under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, as amended by later Ordinances) to be furnished by the master of every junk on arrival shall include detailed particulars of all intoxicating liquors and denatured spirits on board the junk, and of the names of the consignees or owners of such liquors: if such report contains any false or misleading statement the master shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

3. No dutiable liquors or denatured spirits shall be imported in any junk of a less burden than 500 piculs.

4. No vessel or package containing any dutiable liquors or denatured spirits shall be opened on board a junk except in the presence of the Superintendent or a Revenue or Police Officer: the master of the junk as well as the person opening such vessel or package shall be responsible for any breach of this regulation.

No. 570.—Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council on the 17th day of September 1909, under Section 55 (a) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1909), with reference to King's Warehouses.

1. The Governor-in-Council hereby approves and appoints the Godowns at Kowloon Point and at West Point, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and the Godown at Kowloon Point known as "Held's Wharf," the property of the Ocean Steamship Company, Limited, to be King's Warehouses for the purpose of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

2. For the purposes of the said Ordinance and of all Regulations made thereunder the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and the Ocean Steamship Company, Limited, shall be the respective Keepers of the King's Warehouses approved and appointed under the preceding regulation, and shall be responsible for the due observance and performance of all the duties devolving upon such Keepers.

3. Every Keeper on receiving a request from the Master, owner or agent of any ship lying within the Harbour Limits as defined by the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, shall forthwith remove from such ship into a King's Warehouse all such dutiable liquors and denatured spirits as such Master, owner or agent may require to be so removed: and shall store such dutiable liquors and denatured spirits in a King's Warehouse to the order of such Master, owner or agent.

4. Every Keeper on receiving a request from any person holding a permit under the Ordinance which entitles the holder to store any dutiable liquors or denatured spirits in a King's Warehouse shall forthwith store the same in a King's Warehouse.

5.—(1) Dutiable liquors and denatured spirits may be divided into such classes as the Keeper may determine having regard to the rules of the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong.

(2) Liquors and Spirits in such class shall be stored in such Godown as the Keeper shall decide.

6. Every Keeper shall set apart sufficient space in a King's Warehouse for the testing, sampling, breaking down, bottling, blending and mixing of dutiable liquors and denatured spirits in accordance with the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, and all Regulations made thereunder.

7. Rates for moving and storing dutiable liquors and denatured spirits for the use of any person in a King's Warehouse shall be regulated by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

8. Every Keeper shall immediately after any liquors or denatured spirits are received into or removed from a King's Warehouse make due entry of such receipt or removal in a special book in a form to be approved by the Superintendent.

9. Every Keeper shall make daily returns to the Superintendent in a form to be approved by him of the liquors or denatured spirits received into or removed from the King's Warehouses and of all breaking down, bottling, blending and mixing operations.

No. 571.—Rules made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 55 (d) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1909), this 17th day of September, 1909.

LICENSED WAREHOUSES.

1. Applications for licences shall be made to the Superintendent. Licences shall be in the Form A in the Schedule hereto.

2. Fees for licences in respect of a portion of a year only may be received at the rate of one-twelfth of the full fee for each month in respect of any part of which the licence may be issued.

3. No structural alteration to any licensed premises shall be made without the permission in writing of the Superintendent.

4. No article may be stored in a licensed warehouse other than dutiable liquors or denatured spirits.

5. No licensed warehouse shall be open for the receipt or delivery of dutiable liquors or denatured spirits between the hours of 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. on Sundays or Public Holidays.

6. Every licensee shall immediately after any liquors are received into or removed from his licensed premises make due entry of such receipt or removal in a stock-book in the Form B in the Schedule hereto, the entries to be made in English except such as relate to native wines and spirits in a licensed warehouse of which the licensee is Chinese race which entries may be made in Chinese.

7. Every licensee shall not later than noon on every Monday morning (or on the following day if Monday is a Public Holiday) furnish to the Superintendent a return in the Form C in the Schedule hereto concerning all dutiable liquors and denatured spirits stored, received and removed during the previous week. [We refer interested readers to the Gazette for the Forms mentioned in the above Regulations.—En.]

No. 572.—Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on the 17th day of September, 1909, under Section 55 (j) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1909), for the breaking down, blending, mixing and bottling of dutiable liquors.

1. No barrels, casks, cases, boxes, tins, bottles or other vessels containing dutiable liquors shall be opened and no dutiable liquor shall be diminished, increased, mixed or altered in any way in quantity or quality except in a King's Warehouse or Licensed Warehouse.

2.—(a) Whenever any person desires to open any barrel, cask, case, box, tin, bottle or other vessel containing dutiable liquors, or to diminish, increase, mix or alter any dutiable liquor in quantity or quality he shall give notice of such desire during office hours on the working day previous to the day on which he wishes to commence operations, and shall not commence operations before 6 a.m. of the working day following the giving of such notice. No such operations shall be carried on on a Sunday or a Public Holiday.

(b) Such notice shall state—

(i) the nature of the proposed operation, and the quantity of the liquors to be affected;

(ii) the place where such liquors are stored;

(iii) the time at which operations will commence.

3. All barrels, casks, cases, boxes, tins, bottles or other vessels intended to be dealt with shall be placed in such a manner as to allow convenient access to the Superintendent or any revenue officer to examine and gauge the contents, and to examine and watch the operations.

4. The work shall not without the consent of the Superintendent in writing commence before 6 a.m. or continue after 5 p.m., provided that when the bottling of the contents of any cask has commenced it may be continued until the whole is bottled.

5. The keeper of a King's Warehouse or the licensee of a Licensed Warehouse shall keep an accurate account of all operations carried out under these regulations.

6. The person giving a notice under Regulation 2 shall pay to the keeper of a King's Warehouse a reasonable fee for the use of any space in such warehouse used for such operations.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
17th September, 1909.

LIQUOR LAW IN OPERATION.

To the surprise of most people the Liquor Ordinance which was passed by the Legislative Council about seven p.m. on Friday came into operation that same night. Opinion is of course divided as to the justice of the step—so much depending on the point of view—but the fact is apparent that the Government had made their plans very speedily for applying the law at once. Before the Bill passed through the committee stage the godowns selected for the bonded warehouses had been chosen, the preventive staff had been appointed, and arrangements had been made for the collection of duties at the earliest possible opportunity. Whether the liquor law be approved or not, the Government is entitled to commendation for the expedition with which they made and carried out their plans. We understand that Lieut. Beckwith, Acting Harbour-master, has been appointed Controller of Customs, and a European staff of revenue officers has been selected, comprising Detective Sergt. Wilden, Sanitary Inspectors L. E. Bret and D. J. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Clelland. A number of Chinese have also been engaged. Sergt. Wilden, with a staff of Chinese, visited four or five of the incoming steamers from Canton at midnight and early morning and informed those concerned that the liquor on board could not be landed unless duty were paid. Later in the day the necessary charges were paid. It is satisfactory to know that the law is being administered in a sensible manner, there being no intention to do more at first than merely warn importers that duty will be collected on the liquor consigned to them.

Naturally the promptness displayed is not to the liking of those engaged in the trade, and many criticisms have been heard regarding the step taken. Our representative interviewed a gentleman of the trade, who, while of the opinion that the Ordinance would be venturous to them for some time until they got accustomed to all the details of the new procedure to be gone through, admitted that in the course of time it would work smoothly enough. At the same time he did not believe that the Government would realise the eight lakhs of dollars which they expected to add to the revenue. He contended that little more than the half would be netted, and for the reasons that the shipping trade, the trade done among the vessels which come to the harbour, would receive a blow, while the trade on land would be considerably diminished.

Taking the last point first, he argued that people having to pay more for their liquor would naturally drink less. They would endeavour to keep their bills within the limits of the old figures, or as nearly as possible. Moreover those who had acquired the taste for liquor which would not be denied and could not afford to pay more than they had done would resort to cheap liquors, with the inevitable result that the legitimate trade would be killed. Cheap whisky would flood the market, and its injurious effects on the drinkers can be imagined. Dealing with the shipping trade, the speaker contended that mail steamers from America which had previously purchased lavishly here would obtain their supplies at Shanghai, where there is only a five per cent duty. The same with cargo steamers. The officers and men bought freely here for their own consumption because of the lower rates prevailing, but now they would buy at any of the other ports where they became conscious of their needs. As some of these ships remain in port almost a fortnight there is no possibility of their getting the liquor they consume during that time free of duty. When it is estimated that the trade on the water amounts to half a million dollars a year it would be seen how extensive was the loss which would be sustained. Then to make the prospect less rosy for the Government, it was contemplated giving a rebate in whole or in part of the duty on the liquor consumed in the naval and military

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN ALL

PIANOS

WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

contains. As the service men consumed by far the larger proportion of liquor on land it followed that the profits to the Government were likely to be considerably diminished.

THE COLONIZATION OF SIBERIA.

(BY "THE TIMES" ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT)

In the great problem of colonizing Siberia the Central Emigration Office has to study numerous allied questions of a far-reaching character, such as the development of railways, dealt with in a recent article; and the promotion of the industrial resources and mineral wealth of the country.

One of the most interesting features connected with the opening up of Siberia lies in the future of the food supply of the world, in which the enormous areas of virgin soil in its western section are destined to play an important part. With the present rapid settlement and development of the vast Khirgis steppes, consequently with the expected construction of railways assuring the outlet of Siberian wheat to Russia's northern, western, and southern ports (the last-named being assured of cheap and easy transit when the establishment of water communication between the basins of the Volga and Don has been accomplished), the steadily increasing production of wheat from Siberia will find ready access to Western Europe.

Available statistics show that every family of settlers has, on an average, 22 acres under wheat at the end of the third year. The average harvest per acre is equal to about 300 quarters, of which about 80 quarters go for the consumption of the family, the remainder being available for the market. There are now over 50,000 households in this position. On the basis of these calculations it is estimated that the present annual surplus is about 1,000,000qr. But this amount is only a fraction of the estimated surplus during the ensuing years, since the number of households settled in Western Siberia during the years 1905-7-8 exceeds 155,000, or five times the number previously settled.

One of the most serious drawbacks to the investment of capital in industrial enterprises in Siberia lies in the fact that all the land remains the property of the State or the Crown, with the exception of townlands. It must be remembered that the emigrants are not to become freeholders, but only have the usufruct of the land allotted to them. The difficulty of acquiring land raises a serious obstacle to the development of industries. Its removal cannot be long deferred.

MINING PROSPECTS.

As regards mining, Siberia also suffers from restrictions which do not prevail in European Russia. For instance, in the Altai region, which is rich in mineral wealth, the right of mining is hampered by the necessity of obtaining special permission from the Altai mining authorities in each case. Of the iron deposits in the Altai are geologically related to the Ural. Copper lead, and silver are also met with in great abundance, but the chief wealth of the Altai lies in its coal deposits, which will no doubt be worked on a large scale as soon as the present restrictions on mining are removed.

Recent geological surveys in the Khirgis steppe region have shown the existence of abundant deposits of copper and adjacent coal fields. They are chiefly found in the Karakum hills. At Bigen Chekn the seams of copper ore are from three to four fathoms wide and the richness of the vein is estimated at 20 per cent. At Karadjan and Alshair the ore contains from 22 to 28 per cent of copper. The Karakum hills are also rich in silver-lead mines, and in deposits of gold, graphite, and iron. At present this district is a desolate wilderness, sparsely peopled by nomad Khirgis. It lies on the post road from Semipalatinsk to Yerevan. For a stretch of nearly 200 miles from Semipalatinsk to Sergopol there is not a single settlement within an area of 400 square miles. With the extension of the railway from Omsk to Semipalatinsk, including the branch line to Barnaul, this great desert region may become a flourishing mining district, and also an excellent field for sheep-farming.

The prospective development of industry and mining in this and other regions of Siberia will naturally afford an assured market for a portion of the surplus agricultural products, and this, indeed, forms one of the principal objects of the present colonial policy of Russia. But all that has been said in this and in my preceding article on the problems of Siberian emigration warrants the expectation of the authorities at the central office that Siberia may, with the assistance of British capital for railway construction, become an important, if not a predominant, source of the world's food supply. The enormous requirements of British consumption which our Colonies are unable to supply and which leaves the British consumer at the mercy of American manipulators demand the serious attention of English capitalists to the problems here indicated.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH DRAWING of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue \$100.00 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1909, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

8	426	875	1186	1676
42	450	941	1245	1719
71	501	962	1277	1722
76	524	963	1420	1744
113	526	976	1445	1753
129	545	995	1468	1780
157	576	1024	1477	1804
186	580	1033	1500	1812
257	601	1049	1513	1853
272	740	1052	1520	1898
341	803	1067	1524	1908
364	832	1068	1590	1950
376	836	1120	1596	1996

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1219]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Shaw, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for Bombay, Aden, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOORAT," 9,621 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ABARIA," due in London on the 13th November, 1909.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"PESHAWUR." Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1]

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED my Office to No. 41, WYNDHAM STREET.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1201]

FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 8.

For Particulars apply to C. SCHROETER, King's Buildings, 11th Fl.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address—"GOOD VIEW," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

GRAVE & CO.

No. 27 Des Voeux Road, Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

Just Received, a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS WITH MOVABLE LEAF.

Duplicate Pocket Books, Magnifying Glasses, Watermark Detectors, Nickel Trainers, "Fearless" Stamp Hinges, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [910]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to June 30th, 1909. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order, HARRY BYRNE, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1909. [1210]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [1185]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 25th September, 1909, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

SHAW, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1176]

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Bonham Street West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty".

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten".

NO. 11 HING, General Manager.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1909. [1205]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1175]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1214]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at 12.15 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1215]

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By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

INTIMATIONS

E. R.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, the 20th September:—

From Stonecutters West and Central in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,700 yards, commencing at 9 a.m. and finishing at 1 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd September:—

From Pakshawan in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,500 yards, commencing at 7 p.m. and finishing at 10 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 24th September:—

From Stonecutters West in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,700 yards, commencing at 9 a.m. and finishing at 1 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieut., R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1909. [1216]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersecretary for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotoman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

THE VIENNA CAFE COMPANY, LTD.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone No. 924.

BEG to notify the Public that a modern and up-to-date BAKERY and CAFE under exclusively European Management will be opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises, on

SUNDAY, THE 19th INSTANT.

The Latest Sanitary Improvements Employed. Strictest Cleanliness all over the place. Use only First Class Flour and other Material.

The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI, for the Bakery and Confectionery Departments.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date Establishments on the Continent is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1202]

TO LET.

TO LET. KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"BRANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

HOUSES IN LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—ABBATTON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—F. X. D'ALMAIDA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.

NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight Roomed House and Tennis Court.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 9, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

TO LET.

DUNHAVER, 33, ROBINSON ROAD. 22 CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—HO U MING, 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—REUTER, BECKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

2 ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.

Apply to—JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 16th September, 1909. [1208]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikway Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. THE EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—Ten Chests, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 26, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

TO LET.

IN NO. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Wismann Ltd. for Tiffin Rooms.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & Co., Opposite General Post Office. Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [971]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor, No. 5, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 Feet Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 25th June, 1909. [909]

TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS HOUSE. Electric Fittings.

Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [941]

TO

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CCEANIAN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
ex S.S. "Cordon" from Havre ex
S.S. "Cordon" in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their goods
with the exception of Treasure and Valuable
are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where de-
livery may be obtained immediately after
landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before MONDAY, 13th inst. 11 A.M., requesting
it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages must be examined on
MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. DE CHAMPEMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1909.

From EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LIBERIA."

Captain Knutiel, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, where delivery may be
obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned
by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless
notice to the contrary be given before To-day.
All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 21st inst. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA."

From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Indian."
From Calcutta, ex S.S. "Japan."
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized. No claims will
be admitted after the Goods have left the
Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN,"
FROM ANTWERP, LEITH, MIDDLES-
BRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
where and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
29th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"INDRASAMBA,"
Captain T. Evans, having arrived from the
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject
to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1909.

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

48 Quarts	\$14.00
24 Quarts	7.00
48 Pints	11.50
100 Splits	15.50

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 2, Connaught Road, Central.

[958-3]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

PER CASE



\$1.50

(THE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF BRECKEN AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS NO. 1 SINCE 1840)

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

[1031]

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD
WITH GRIMMALT & CO'S
SARSAPARILLA



GRIMMALT & CO
SARSAPARILLA
PARIS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA

OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAKAGATA,

SAYO, SHINNEW AND KAMITANADA,

Colliers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KISHIDAKE, MITAO AND KIGYO

KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,

TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI,

MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,

KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI"

Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENTS:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

[665]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees and
the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the
Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1909.

VACCINATION AND RE-

VACCINATION.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM.

The following important memorandum on
vaccination and re-vaccination, drawn up
at the suggestion of the Director of Education,
by Dr. F. Clark, M.O.H. and translated into
Chinese in the Registrar General's Office, is
being circulated among all the schools of the
Colony—Government, Grant and Private. Mas-
ters are being asked to embody it in the course
of their work in Hygiene. The energetic
M.O.H. is also circulating it among the
members of the Sanitary Department, and
intends having it posted up in all dispensaries
and elsewhere where it may be seen.

One of the diseases which has caused the
greatest number of deaths in Europe in past
years, and which still causes many deaths and
much disfigurement in China, is smallpox.

It is very seldom indeed that a person suffers
from a second attack of smallpox, and there are
some seasons during which outbreaks of very
severe and fatal smallpox occur, and other
seasons in which the disease is not so virulent.

This no doubt suggested the idea that if
healthy persons were vaccinated given an attack
of the disease during a mild season they would
have a very good chance of recovery and would
thus be protected from contracting the disease
again should a virulent outbreak occur at some
later date. This method of what is called
"Protective inoculation" was practised in
India several hundreds of years ago, and was
introduced from India into Europe and became
quite common in England from the year 1700.

The same method of protection found its way
into China, and even at the present day this
method is largely practised throughout this
country, the usual procedure being to place
some of the smallpox crusts, performed with a
little milk and wrapped in wool, into the
nostrils of the person. This is followed, some
days later, by the usual smallpox rash over the
face and body, with fever and general sickness,
and if the person is fortunate he recovers and
has thus acquired, in most cases, protection
against future outbreaks of smallpox, but at
the cost of at least two or three weeks of serious
illness, and at the risk of his life, for many of
these inoculation cases die.

Fortunately, however, the discovery was made
in Europe at the end of the eighteenth century
that cows and calves suffer from a disease very
similar to smallpox, and that if we take the
inoculation crusts from this animal, instead of
from a human case of smallpox, we can protect
persons from smallpox without producing any
serious illness, running any risk of loss of
life. This process is called "Vaccination," and
its introduction is associated with the name of
Jonner, who first tried it in England in 1796.
It is now in general use throughout almost the
whole world, and there is usually a law that
infants shall be vaccinated before they are six
months old and that inoculation with human
smallpox material is illegal and will be severely
punished.

The result of this general vaccination of
infants has been to enormously reduce the
number of deaths from smallpox and to alter
very materially the age-incidence of the disease.
In the 18th century almost all the cases of small-
pox occurred in infants and very young child-
ren, as many as 90 per cent. of the total deaths
from this disease being children under 5 years
of age, whereas nowadays the bulk of the cases
occur in persons over ten years of age, and this
is well shown by the following analysis of some
10,000 cases treated within recent years in the
London Smallpox Hospitals:

Ages	Vaccinated good marks		Vaccinated imperfect marks		Said to be vaccinated no marks		Un- vaccinated	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
0-5	51	0	192	21	123	47	677	383
5-1	267	2	714	48	325	87	1187	563
10-20	1045	17	1976	98	419	81	521	160
20-40	725	37	1898	258	420	140	382	181
40+	48	6	266	51	131	44	79	34

It is very evident from this table that the
influence of vaccination performed in infancy
fades gradually, and although its power against
death remains to a considerable extent, reducing,
that is to say, the chance of a fatal ending to an
attack gradually becomes less and less from the
age of ten years onwards. This is why
Germany passed a law in 1874 that every child
must be re-vaccinated at the age of 12 years.
This law applies to all children, whether boys or
girls, but boys have again to be re-vaccinated
when they enter the Army at the age of about 19.

As a result of this law Germany has been
able to practically eradicate smallpox from the
country, as will be seen from the following
figures: The population of Germany is 56
millions and from 1891 to 1902 inclusive there
were 807 deaths due to smallpox, or less than
one death per million of population per annum.

It is stated that most of these deaths occur near
the frontiers of the country, where it is not so
easy to exercise such absolute control over the
re-vaccinations as it is in the interior. England,
with a population of 32 millions, had during the
same period 6,791 deaths from smallpox, or more
than 17 deaths per million of population per
annum. The death rate in fact from smallpox
in England is almost twenty times as heavy as
in Germany, and this result has been obtained
by Germany's strict law insisting on the re-
vaccination of school children at the age of 12
years and by the further re-vaccination of all
boys who enter the Army.

All school children of whatever age should
therefore be at once vaccinated if they have not
been vaccinated in infancy, while if there is
evidence of infant vaccination they should be
re-vaccinated at the age of 12 years, and it is
well to explain to the children that the dis-
comfort attending re-vaccination is very small
indeed, and so many improvements have taken
place in the preparation of the lymph that there
is no risk whatever now attending it.

Vaccination is usually performed by making
three or four very small scratches on the mus-
cular part of the upper arm and applying the
vacuum to the scratches. In the case of re-
vaccination this will produce a small pimple on
the second or third day, which then becomes a
small blister, while on the seventh or eighth
day there will be a scab or crust. There will be
a small amount of itching for the first two or
three days, and the child must take care not to
scratch the arm roughly, but there will be no
ill-health, the child will be able to take its meals
as usual and will be able to run about and play
so long as it does not join in rough games with
its school-fellows.

This re-vaccination will be performed free of
cost at any of the Public Hospitals or Dispen-
saries, or arrangements can be made for it to be
done at the School. A certificate should always
be obtained by the parent from the Doctor who
performs the vaccination, and this can only be
handed to the School-master or School-mistress.

THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME.

CRICKET'S DECLINE IN ENGLAND AND THE
REASONS.

(BY RANDAL CHARLTON.)

Seated at Kensington Oval yesterday after-
noon was an old gentleman in lively cheek
trousers and a large wide-brimmed hat. He was a
very cheerful old gentleman, with a fine ready
countenance and merry blue eyes. He looked
benevolently on all around him, he applauded
heartily when Marshall made a particularly fine
stroke; but at times, when nothing of excep-
tional moment was happening in the field, he
remarked regularly—
"Cricket in England! Why, it's dying fast—
cricket's dying!"

Whenever he said this he chuckled cheerfully,
as did most of his immediate neighbours, who
seemed in no mood to regard his pronouncement
very seriously. But for my part, after making
all due allowance for the extravagance of the
old man's remark, I must confess it left me
with some melancholy reflections.

This old man had lived to see remarkable
changes in the game. Even a young man has
witnessed changes of a startling character, and
most, if not all, of these pointing to a direct and
steady diminution of public interest. Atten-
dances at cricket matches have generally
decreased; the cricket edition of the evening
newspapers are no longer bought up in the
fashion that maintained even ten years ago. In
trains, omnibuses, and other public places one
hears comparatively little talk about the game.
The feverish interest and heated argument of a
past generation seem entirely to have dis-
appeared.

THE SHOWMAN SPIRIT.

And the cause? The cause of this change in
the public attitude towards our summer games is
not far to seek. It is to be found largely in the
midnight efforts of certain people to turn the
game into a gallery spectacle. Cricket is not
suited for this purpose. It is seldom fast or
sensational enough to satisfy the mere excite-
ment seeker. In this respect it can never
compare favourably with professional football,
and indeed, the rise of the latter "entertain-
ment" in public favour is largely commensurate
with cricket's decline.

Nothing can be more apparent than the fact
that the spirit of the "showman," the spirit of
the entertainment-monger, is directly at variance
with the true spirit of cricket. The very
essence that set out to turn the sport into a
gross pastime have been mainly instrumental
in losing the game its popularity.

Some of their innovations are notorious—
wickets polished to billiard tables to aid the
amassing of mammoth scores, tea, internals,
shoddy "amateurism," and the awful blighting
solemnity that has arisen among the players
who realise that they are pined performers
engaged in a serious business undertaking.

The old light-heartedness, the gaiety, and
chivalry of the game, that gave it so much of
its pleasant exhilaration, seem largely to have
faded out of cricket's life. We find these
aspects still in our village greens, but we see
little of it in first-class matches. The stakes
have become too high, the contest too serious.
The "gate" is too much in the general thought.
The higher the grade of match, the more
apparent does the working of these modern
influences become. The slowest cricket to
watch in the world is to be found in Test
matches. To the real lover of the game, county
cricket is infinitely preferable. One realised
this keenly at the Oval yesterday, and one
always realises it when the Kent team is in
the field.

TEST MATCH TERRORS.

The modern Test match cricket seems to
enter upon the game with the happy despatch
and jollity usually associated with funerals. It
comes out to bat with the countenance of a
doomed man. The gravity of its proceedings
at the wicket would make a Parliamentary
debate on an urban drainage question a thing of
spontaneous hilarity. No one who has been a
spectator at Test matches, or at many county
matches, can deny this statement. Yet people
wonder why the modern spectator yawns more
frequently than he applauds. One would have
thought that in the light of past experience,
more drastic efforts to keep the true spirit of the
game alive would have been apparent. But
instead of this, we are faced with the prospect
of multiplied Test matches. What will be the
result? No doubt large "gates" will be
attracted for a time, but the novelty will wear
dull. Solemnity, more than ever, will continue
to smother the spirit of the game—the spirit of
those days of which we are told—
"They were wonderful cricketers then.
The little ones hit for a mile or two,
And the tall ones hit for ten."

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORE MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2,877 tons each) as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday	
Ar. — "Mukden"	11 a.m.	Tuesday	Friday
Ar. — "Changchun"	8.50 p.m.	Wednesday	Saturday
Ar. — "Harbin" (Russian Train)	9.15 p.m.	Thursday	Sunday
Ar. — "Dairen"	5 a.m.	Friday	Monday
Ar. — "Shanghai"	6.55 a.m.	Saturday	Tuesday
Ar. — "Harbin"	3 p.m.	Sunday	Wednesday

Connecting at Harbin with: State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lite for Moscow, State Express for St. Petersburg.

SOUTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Changchun	7 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Ar. — "Mukden"	7 p.m.	Thursday	Saturday
Ar. — "Dairen"	2.10 p.m.	Friday	Sunday
Ar. — "Changchun"	2.30 a.m.	Saturday	Monday
Ar. — "Harbin" (Steamer)	12.30 p.m.	Sunday	Tuesday
Ar. — "Shanghai"	afternoon	Monday	Wednesday

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add: "YAMATO") At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

FUSHUN COAL.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHANG DEPOTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.
Tel. Add: "MANTESSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A1, and Lieber's. [137-722]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES.

A. TACK & CO.

PHOTO-SUPPLIES.

26, DES VUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1909. [37]

A GOOD

